

Literary News and Criticism

A Pleasant Sheaf of Fresh Summer Fiction.

THE WIDOW TRIUMPHANT.

MRS. THOMPSON. A Novel. By W. B. Maxwell. 12mo, pp. 366. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The scriptural quotation prefixed to Mr. Maxwell's book is magnificently justified by his heroine. "Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates," it runs, and Mrs. Thompson abundantly shows her ability to win the right praise. She is a widow when we first make her acquaintance, the widow of one Thompson, over whose shop, "established 1813," in the High street of Mallingbridge, she presides in pretty nearly unqualified happiness. Her only child, it is true, is a rather exasperating young woman, but the exasperation is for the reader rather than for Mrs. Thompson. That good soul is too closely occupied with loving her daughter to realize the full extent of the latter's selfishness. And so, as we say, she dwells with joy. She has a genius for shopkeeping and makes heaps of money. She is respected by everybody in the town, and there are certain solid citizens who periodically sue for her hand. Why should she not remain in peace? Well, in that case we should have no story, and therefore we rejoice in the appearance of the villain of the piece, for this means that Mr. Maxwell has a capital story to tell us, which he is in the very vein to tell.

Mrs. Thompson puts off her widowhood at last, and does this, of course, at the behest of the one man in the world she ought not to marry. Troubles come thick and fast. But does Mrs. Thompson lose her wonted grip? Not a bit of it. She continues, in spirit, to be Mrs. Thompson, which is to say, an individual too strong to be obliterated by the name of an unworthy second husband, and gloriously do her own works praise her in the gates. Throughout we share the devotion of her townsfolk. We are not merely amused by Mrs. Thompson, but we fall in love with her. Fair fair and forty, after the manner of the proverbial widow, she has a charm which the bloomiest of brides might envy. Mr. Maxwell deserves high praise for the light, entertaining way in which he has told her story, and even more for the genuine feeling with which he has portrayed her character, making her one of the most sympathetic of recent heroines. Decidedly, this is one of the leading successes of the season.

"EN PAPILLOTTE."

M. Nicolas Soyer and His Book for Mankind.

SOYER'S PAPER BAG COOKERY. By Nicolas Soyer. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 112. The Sturgis & Walton Company.

This engrossingly exotic story of the Boxer war is still another illustration of Kipling's famous lines about East and West. The author, whose knowledge of China and the Chinese we must accept—she certainly convinces her readers of it for the moment—intensifies the mystery by presenting it in the divided parentage of her two leading characters, Chinese Eurasians both, the man wholly given to his mother's ancient race, hating that of his father with a virulence that seeks its extermination, the woman divided against herself, lured by the West, yet held by the East, the daughter of both in turns, succumbing in the climax to the heredity that is reinforced by the compelling power of environment. It is an interesting part she plays this Goddess of the Red Lantern, this Joan of Arc of the Boxers, inspired at times, again the tool of their leaders. From the coffin ship of her obscure Chinese uncle she progresses, via a missionary settlement, to the Empress's palace, among the shouts, the acclamations and the horrors of murderous fanaticism. The end is tragedy. Apart from its striking study of this Eurasian woman the story is notable for its vivid pictures of the turmoil of China in and around Peking. A welcome change from the current run of fiction, the book stands apart even among the many tales of China that the West has written in recent years.

YOUTH AND MIDDLE AGE.

YOUNG LIFE. By Jessie Leckie Herbertson. 12mo, pp. 364. Duffield & Co.

Publishers' praise of their own work is likely to be overenthusiastic, a perfectly comprehensible rule to which there are, but few exceptions. The "blurb" on the slip cover of "Young Life" is one, however. This is, it says, "a story in which a young English girl is left in charge of a friend of her father's, and has some charming love affairs, eventually marrying her guardian." It is all true, so far as it goes, although "charming" is not quite the adjective one would have selected one's self, but the praise unaccountably and unjustly omits all mention of the personality and the emotional adventure of the woman approaching middle age who plays so large a part in this book. Only a few days ago mention was made in these columns of the advent of the woman of forty from Continental into English and American fiction. We have just encountered her once more in "Mrs. Thompson," and here she is again, dealt with in a way which suggests that the author has studied her Ibsen to some purpose. She follows him sanely, from afar. The older woman, too, has her share of "Young Life" again, and it proves her salvation. Therein lie the aptness and the deeper meaning of the title of a good piece of work.

REINCARNATION.

THE GATES OF THE PAST. By Thomas Hunter Vaughan. 12mo, pp. 384. Brentano's.

The Egyptian gallery of the British Museum is the most likely place in which to find "The Gates of the Past." It is there that the story opens on a day of London fog. The vision of John Strong, alone there, yet not alone when he awakens from it, is the key to a mystery, which he does not understand when fate makes him an actor in its denouement, delayed for thousands of years. It is a story of love and crime for the sake of it, and of atonement and forgiving, the two Egyptians of old walking the streets of modern London and taking part in its everyday life, one of them conscious of the far distant past and of the purpose of his reincarnation, the other only remembering through the tale he tells. This story, well invented, and not overburdened with what is currently called "mysticism," is complicated with the modern doings of unimaginative, practical people, while, for good measure, there is an element of eugenics, in order that the atonement may be abundant. The author has certainly not

strengthened the effect of his main story with a multitude of deliberately invented minor issues.

MORE COWBOY TALES.

BAR-20 DAYS. By Clarence E. Muirord. Illustrations in color by Maynard Dixon. Crown, \$vo, pp. 412. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The bright, particular star of these strenuous and hilarious doings is our old friend, Hopalong Cassidy, to whose exploits and picturesque personality the author devoted an earlier volume of his, much enjoyed in its day, and still in demand, seeing that it has gone into a ninth edition. This new book opens with what is probably a novelty in cowboy literature, the shaming of Hopalong and his cronies, Johnny, in a Texas const town. Having no knowledge of maritime law, and no previous experience of bucko mates and tough sea captains, the two cheerfully start in to take charge of things, with the purpose of being taken back to shore. A most diverting story. For the rest, there are here in overflowing measure pranks and tricks, cayuses and revolvers, great quantities of whisky—all the legendary atmosphere of the cowboy on the rampage.

GIRLISH AND PRETTY.

THE HOUSE IN THE HEDGE. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illustrated by Gertrude A. Kay. 12mo, pp. 25. Moffat, Yard & Co.

Marjorie, nearly nineteen, tells the story of her romantic courtship in the first person, with a convincing sweetness and enthusiasm that make one wonder at the male author's ability to reproduce so realistically the somewhat high note of girlishness. Since the Young Person is so important a personage in our fiction it is only just to draw attention to the fact that this book is a model of what her lighter reading should be. All the characters are young people, with the exception of Marjorie's aunt, who knows to perfection her proper, trusting place as an American chaperon. The boy in the hedge harbors a mystery in the form of a man. Marjorie makes its acquaintance from the platform in a tree on the other side of that hedge. Her friend Jocelyn, who comes to visit her, has a mystery of her own to hide and to confess amid the luxury of happy tears—in short, there is no lack of plot in this chronicle of a summer's simple doings. Young girls will like the tale, and their elders may draw some reminiscent amusement from its pages.

MME. MARCELLE TINAYRE

"cooking in paper is possible in an ordinary oven by direct heat." Not only upon that verdict but upon countless successful experiments M. Soyer stands, like Richard Wagner upon his principle of the music-drama or like the Wright brothers on the impracticability of their patents.

There is more, too, in paper baggery than meets the palate. For example, it takes time and labor, and is, into the bargain, magnificently sanitary. When M. Soyer's method is once noised abroad the air should be thick with pots pans and kettles, expelled from unnumbered kitchens as by magic cooks discover that a parcel of Soyer bags will satisfy all, or nearly all, of their needs. Dwellers in flats and in single rooms are assured that here they may find the solution of many a difficulty. "With the paper bag there is no smell," says the master. For that alone he will be long applauded. The truth is that he carries a message of hope to all society, not only to the rich but to the poor. "Girls and women living alone in single rooms," he says, "typists, clerks and school teachers would rather dine or sup on a bun and glass of milk than face the trouble, after a weary day, of cooking a meal and washing up afterward. They may provide themselves with a simple and sufficient meal in half an hour, and have nothing to wash but a plate and a knife and fork, if they procure the new paper bags." Thus may life be made over and fatigue and ennui, as well as the microbe, be cast out. We foresee a new habit and a new word. The hostess in the pocket apartment of the day will withdraw for five minutes behind a screen, not to cook and curse, but to baffle and to beam.

Of course, there are some things which she may not baffle, such as beans, broccoli, macaroni, soup, scrambled eggs and Scotch kale—especially Scotch kale. Moreover, she must abide with Spartan rigidity by the rules. "A stow," says the Oracle, "must be made up of the ingredients that constitute a stow." The introduction of a dish of strawberries or a live lobster would be fatal. It must be remembered, too, that accidents will happen, though, as M. Soyer remarks, it is "the beauty of this system" that its dangers are reduced to a minimum. But once the art has been mastered the bagger salls into bliss, dining sumptuously on coq à la Valska, lemon sole à la comtesse, croûtoades de faisan à la royale, cotechettes à la St. Cecile, tough old fowl (which is warranted to go tender to the table after a sojourn in paper), marche de crab, and so on through a list to set Lucifer storming for a bag. The list is, indeed, susceptible of seemingly endless development. M. Soyer places no limit to his scope. He has a chapter on bagging things for Invalids and one on "The Bag and the Bachelor." He is a great man. He turns the bag into a henion.

On Labor Questions.

It is understood that Mr. John Mitchell, the labor leader, intends to publish a book on all the debated and deeply interesting questions concerning industry and trade unions. He is now giving a series of lectures on these subjects.

A Jewelled Book.

A copy of the book which was once a drug in Mr. Quaritch's "two-penny box," is now on the market at £1,000. One of the copies of the edition of "Omar Khayyam," containing the illustrations by Elihu Vedder, has been magnificently bound to the order of Sotheran, the covers having been set with many precious stones. The front cover has a richly colored design of three peacocks, and the back is decorated with Persian symbols. This £5,000 book is no doubt interesting as a curiosity, but most lovers of "Omar" would rather pore over the immortal verses in an easily handled, inexpensive edition.

A Nineteenth Century Tragedy.

The terrible experience of the Donner expedition across the plains to California, in 1846—dealt with by Bret Harte in his most ambitious book—has been described by one of its members, who was then a child. Mrs. Eliza P. Donner Houghton is a daughter of George Donner, the leader of the party. She has told the story in a volume which, under the title of "The Expedition of the Donner Party and Its Tragic Fate," A. C. McClurg will publish in the autumn.

Tolstoy's Estate.

Tolstoy's home, Yasnaya Poliana, has been purchased by the Russian government for \$250,000. The effort to sell it to Americans failed—as it was bound to do, for there is no extraordinary enthusiasm for Tolstoy in this country. It is amusing to read this grotesque comment in the London "Globe":

"There is no doubt that had the Americans acquired the property they would have run it for all it was worth. We should have had pilgrimages to Tolstoy's house at all stages of the year, which would have been very inconvenient to the Russian government; so by state purchase this difficulty has been obviated."

A New Review.

The quarterly known as "The Yale Review" will pass out of existence next October, and its place will be taken by a new periodical bearing the same name but covering a much wider field. It will discuss current topics in science, history, politics, public affairs, literature and the arts. It aspires to represent American thought at its best. Professor Wilbur L. Cross is to be its editor.

Satorial Reminiscences.

Senator Culom, of Illinois, has prepared a volume of his recollections of public life, and it will be published by McClurg. It ought to be full of entertainment for its author has known Washington in its most picturesque and exciting periods. An intimate history of those periods must always be of value. The title of Mr. Culom's book is to be "Fifty Years of Public Service."

A New Novel.

The author of a novel which had some vogue in its day under the title of "Bob, Son of Battle," has written a new story which is mentioned for publication in the autumn. To this book Mr. Ollivant has given the suggestive title of "The Tampering of John Blunt."

De Morgan and His Work.

A letter addressed by Mr. William de Morgan to an American correspondent is published in the Chicago "Mail." He says in the course of this epistle: "I have in vain besought many interviewers to invent whatever they like about me, but not to bother me for data. What earthly use is a substratum of fact?" In another paragraph he says:

"You are quite right in accounting J. Vance my best work, and I am satisfied that it will remain so. The conditions under which it was written can never recur. I am encumbered now only with my raptures with criticism, but—ever more—by the constant question, 'Have I or have I not written all this before?' My memory of what I have written is unsound, and it does not help a writer to repeat himself."

C. L. B.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Curent Talk of Things Present and to Come.

A poet is not without honor in Portugal though he does not seem to be of any great importance to-day in English speaking lands. The 35th anniversary of the death of Camões will be commemorated on June 10 with great ceremony.

A salute of twenty-one guns began the festivities at dawn, and not until the small hours of next morning did the

merry-making cease. The anniversary is to be observed as an annual holiday.

It may be gathered that respect for the memory of the poet is not the only sentiment moving the authorities. The various church holidays having been suppressed, they have been obliged to cast about for substitutes with which to please the populace.

Is Poetry "Looking Up"?

It is possible that the English speaking countries we have referred to may yet return to something like their former appreciation of poetry. A declaration signed by many noted names is on the point of issue by the British Poetry Society to the educational authorities of the kingdom. It urges all these authorities "so to arrange the curriculum and time table of schools, under their charge that poetry, in its widest and best sense, may be recognized as a necessary subject of study; that inducements may be offered for the study, and especially for intelligent reading of poetry; and that all colleges and training colleges shall include a chair of poetry."

Enlarging "Lippincott's."

The editor of "Lippincott's Magazine" announces that, beginning with the August number, that periodical will be enlarged in size and that various new features will be added. Fiction in fresh forms will be one of them.

Branwell Bronte.

Mrs. Gaskell is responsible for the unpleasant impression which most readers have retained concerning the brother of the three gifted Brontës. That he was not always the incubus she described may be seen in the talk of an old Yorkshire woman now dead—talk quoted by a correspondent of "T. P.'s Weekly":

"From my girlhood for several years I resided with my uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, of Fountains street, Manningham Lane. Brontë was a tall, thin, dark, pale boy, with a very bad complexion, and he was not a good-looking boy. He was very fond of reading, and he used to sit up late at night, reading by candlelight. He was a very steady young gentleman; his conduct was exemplary and we liked him very much. He stayed with us for two years, and let us go to see him go to school. He was young Mr. Brontë's practice to go home at each week-end, and I remember that, while sometimes he used to come for tea, he would always bring a book with him, and we used to sit up late at night reading by candlelight. He was a very steady young gentleman; his conduct was exemplary and we liked him very much. He stayed with us for two years, and let us go to see him go to school. 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